

AM4021973

BOOK EXPLOITATION

s/

Dyukov, A. T.; Yasinskij, G. I.

Modern cutting tools in machine building (Progressivnyy rezhushchiy instrument v mashinostroyenii), Moscow, Mashgiz, 1963, 153 p., illus., biblio., Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: cutting tool, machine building, cutting tool design, milling cutter, drill, powder-metallurgical hard alloy, diamond cutter, ceramic cutter, carbon steel

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book gives basic information on present-day tool materials and alloys for cutting tools, the selection of geometries and shapes of the cutting part of cutting tools, milling cutters, and drills. The standards that a cutting tool must meet are cited. A review of the most typical designs of advanced cutting tools is included. The sharpening and grinding of cutting tools are discussed. The book is intended for engineers and technicians, production foremen, and skilled workers-innovators of the machine and instrument building industries.

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Ch. III. High-productivity milling cutter design -- 77
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SUB CODE: ML, MD

SUBMITTED: 24 Sep 63 NR REF Sov: 106

OTHER: 000

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

Card 2/2

DYKOV, O.V.

Determining the required amount of automotive cars in the stope
during work in a complex with a heavy loading machine. Khim. i
tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.11:88-92 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

DYKOV, O.V., inzh.; MARGOLIN, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting characteristics of an electric asynchronous motor for driving a self-propelled mine car. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.zhur. 7 no.9:150-153
'64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut im. G.V.Plekhanova (fcr Dykov). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche i pererabotke slantsev Soveta Narodnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnogo transporta leningradskogo gornogo instituta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

TJRC, A.M.; SMIRNOV, G.V.; DYKOV, O.V.

Investigating the relation between the number of switchings of
the crawlers of loading machines and some factors in the stoping
chambers of oil shale mines. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod.
ikh perer no.13:61-66 '64.
(MIR, 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

ACCESSION NR: AT4013177

S/3059/63/000/000/0292/0299

AUTHOR: Dykova, G. P.; Nikitin, V. I.

TITLE: Effect of liquid sodium on rupture strength of structural materials.

SOURCE: Zhiskiye metally*. Sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 292-299

TOPIC TAGS: alloy EI-437B, alloy EI869, steel EI851, nickel base alloy, chrome nickel steel, liquid sodium, metal rupture strength, alloy rupture strength, metal creep, alloy creep, liquid metal adsorption effect

ABSTRACT: Tubular specimens (outside diameter 11 mm, wall thickness 0.5 mm) of chrome-nickel steel EI-851, as well as the nickel base alloys EI869 and EI-437B, were tested for rupture strength at 700, 750 and 800°C, respectively, in the presence of liquid Na or in free air. The latter was used as a control, while the former was used to fill the tubular specimens, which were then sealed by welding on plugs of the basic material at tube ends. Results are presented graphically (see Figs. 1, 2 and 3 in the Enclosure). The liquid metal did not affect the rupture strength or creep characteristics of EI851 and EI869. Rupture strength and plasticity decreased for EI-437B in the presence of a liquid metal, while rate of creep increased. The dependence of rate of creep and time to rupture on the applied stress was found to be similar in pattern, i.e. stage-like, for

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013177

both the liquid metal and air. Adsorption characteristics of the environment are responsible for these effects of liquid Na on EI-437B at 800C. The determined adsorptive effect of the liquid metal confirms concepts on a mechanism of dislocation over-creep in the presence of creep phenomena. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE:

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 2/32

L-57512-65 EMP(1)/EMT(2)/EMP(3)/EPF(4)/EMX(5)/EPR(6)/EMP(7)/EMP(8)/EMP(9)/EMP(10)

Pr-4/Pa-4 IJP(c) MN/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5013152

UR/0129/65/000/005/0015/0021
669.295'71'26'29:620.1":669.787'788

AUTHOR: Nikanorov, M. A.; Dykova, G. P.

TITLE: The effect of oxygen and hydrogen on the mechanical properties of VT1, OT4 and VT15 alloys

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1965, 15-21

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, metal mechanical property, nonferrous metal alloy

ABSTRACT: The effects of O and H impurities on the mechanical properties of Ti alloys in the as-processed and aged conditions were studied. The materials were heavily alloyed except for VT1; OT4 (Al--3.5%, Mn--1.4%) and VT15 (Al--3%, Mo--7.6%, Cr--10%). Mechanical properties were correlated with microstructures. The mechanical tests indicated that increasing the O content to 0.4% increases strength and yield elongation, R. A., and impact toughness. The comparative effects of O and H were found to be different, H having a much weaker effect. Also, the effects of aging on the properties was studied. Microstructures indicated distinct differences, and the influence of O on hydride quantity and distribution was specifically mentioned. The

Card 1/2

L 57512-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013152

possibility of O affecting the diffusivity of H was not discounted. Aging studies made on VT15 at 300 and 580°C were reported. In general, the effect was one of strengthening, and electron micrographs of selective samples confirmed the decomposition of the β-solid solution into α-phase. The influence of H was slight in changing the properties of the alloy on aging. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MH,45

NO KEY Gov: 000

OTHER: 000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

NIKANOROV, M.A.; DYKOVA, G.P.

Effect of oxygen and hydrogen on the mechanical properties of VT1, ~~625~~ and
VT15 alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 5:15-21 My '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

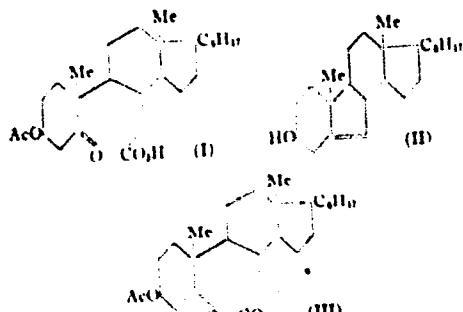
CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

CIA Dykova, H.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

β -Norcholesterol. F. Sorm and H. Dykova. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 13, 407-10 (1948) (in English). The principal reaction product (I) from the CrO₃-oxidation of cholesterol acetate (Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 12, 437 (1947)), was used for the preparation of β -norcholesterol (II), an analog of cholesterol with a 6-membered B ring. A white needlelike endolactone (III) with a 7-membered ring, m. 122° (from MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +60° (c 2, CHCl₃), was obtained in either 1-g. yield (22%).



after refluxing 2 g. I in 30 cc. Ac₂O on a water bath 1 hr., removing Ac₂O, i.e.g., the noncryst. residue on Al₂O₃ by chromatography, and recryst. the petr. ether eluate from MeOH, or in 0.8 g. BaCl at room temp. 72 hrs., and purifying the BaCl ext. of the reaction mixt. II (1 g.) heated in a test tube on an oil bath 30 min. at 180-200° evolved CO₂ and formed 21.4% β -norcholesterol acetate (IV), m. 78° (from Me₂CO), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -80° (c 2, CHCl₃). II, fine white needles from abs. MeOH, EtOH, or petr. ether or a voluminous powder from aq. BaOH, m. 114°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -90°, was obtained in 96.3% yield by refluxing 3.00 g. IV in 80 cc. boiling MeOH with a satd. aq. soln. of KOH (5 g.) on a water bath 2 hrs., and purifying the product by removing the MeOH, taking up the residue in Et₂O, washing it until neutral, drying it with Na₂SO₄, i.e.g., of the Et₂O, and recryst. II was identified as its benzilate (V) (200 mg.), fine white crystals, m. 136° (from BaOH and Me₂CO), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -51° (c 4, CHCl₃), resulting from the reaction of 200 mg. of II in dry pyridine with BaCl at room temp. for 72 hrs., and as its trifluoroacetic ester (VI), white crystals from petr. ether, m. 108°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -52.8° (c 3.3, CHCl₃), resulting from the reaction of 300 mg. II with 5 times the theoretical amt. (775 mg.) of SOCl₂ at room temp. for 30 min., followed by removal of the excess SOCl₂ with H₂O and purification of the product. II (1 g.) in 10 cc. dry C₆H₆ and 7.5 cc. dry Me₂CO was con-

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXONIC SYNTHESES

SUBSIDIARY ONLY ONE

ASSOCIATION

EXONIC BOUNDARY

SUBSIDIARY ONLY ONE

verted into β -monohydroxyone (VII) by the oxolation method of Oppenauer by treating it with 200 mg. of $(\text{Me}_2\text{CO})_2\text{Al}$ in 5 cc. dry C_6H_6 at 75°S° 0 hrs. VII was isolated as its hemiacetate, m. 251° . The ultraviolet absorption of VII showed the structure of II included. Attempts to definitely establish the structure of III, as well as proof of the formation and the structure of III, as well as proof of the structure of IV. The inability to titrate III with NaOEt ; the absence of a CO_2 group in III as shown by potentiometric titration; a quant. recovery of the Me ester of I, m. 79° , from the reaction mixt. of 300 mg. of that substance and 200 mg. HgCl_2 instead of recovery of III; and the failure of III to form an ester with CH_3NiI_2 all indicated that the CO and C_6H_5 groups of I were involved in the formation of III. The assumed enol lactone structure of III seemed reasonable since its ultraviolet absorption spectrum approached that of CH_3CHOAc and not of $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, even though its splitting off of CO_2 to form IV was unusual. Analysis of IV showed the AcO group in

ring A was maintained; and the neg. rotation of IV, in agreement with the characteristic rotational changes in cholesterol-type compds., as opposed to the pos. rotation of I and III, showed ring B was closed. Four lines of evidence are given to show the presence of only 1 double bond in IV: (1) absorption of 0.10 cc. II, in 20 cc., theoretical) at 0° 700 mm., to form *dihydro β -monocholesterol acetate* (VIII) from 100.5 mg. IV added to prehydrogenated catalyst (100 mg. PtO_2 in glacial HOAc); (2) formation of VIII (100 mg. PtO_2 in glacial HOAc); (3) formation of α - β -monocholestral acetate oxide (IX) (from MeOH), m. 108° , [α] $^D_{25} -34^\circ$ (c 2, CHCl_3), by the reaction of 2.072 g. IV and 50 cc. 0.4 N (100% excess) perphthalic acid at room temp. for 72 hrs., followed by titration of the reaction mixt. with 0.3 cc. 0.1 N NaHSO_3 (100 cc., theoretical); (4) absorption by IV of an amt. of HgCl_2 in HgO and glacial HOAc corresponding to 1 double bond; and (4) formation of the cryst. HCl addn. product of IV, m. 80° (mixed m.p. with IV, 60°), by satn. of 2 cc. CHCl_3 contg. 414 mg. IV with gaseous HCl at 0° .

H. L. Whidden

DYKOVÁ H.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.10 Vol.3/9 Obstetrics Sept 55

1699. DYKOVÁ H. Úst. pro péči o matku a dítě, Praha. *Cyklické změny v cytotogickém obrazu cervikálního sekretu. Cyclic changes in the cytologic picture of the cervical secretion CSL. GYNAEK. 1954, 19/6 (395-402) Graphs 1

In 27 women (12 healthy ones, 13 with cervicitis, 2 with erosions) the cervical secretions were investigated every other day. If the cervix was healthy, the leucocyte count was very low before and during ovulation, and high in the secretory phase and often also immediately after menstruation. In cervicitis, on the other hand, the leucocyte count was high throughout the cycle. In these cases, the leucocytes were found either equally distributed all over the slide, or fields with very few leucocytes alternating with such where there were many of them in clusters. The importance of these findings as a preliminary test before intrauterine procedures (salpingography etc.) is stressed. The cyclic changes may be due purely to a variation in the secretion of mucus, which before and during ovulation dilutes the cells, rather than to changes in the absolute number of cells.

Rohan - Valašské Meziříčí

DYKOVA, Helena

Sex hormones. Cesk. farm. 4 no.7:350-358 Sept 55.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze.
(SEX HORMONES,
review)

DYKOVA-VRATNA, Helena, MUDr

Survey of postabortal adnexitis. Cesk.gyn. 19 no.6:367-376 Nov 55.

l. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Podoli, reditel prof. MUDr
Jiri Trapl.

(ABORTION, complications,
postabortal adnexitis)

(ADNEXITIS.
postabortal)

HAVRANEK, F.; DYKOVA, H.; TICHY, M.

Cortizone in the treatment of tubal obstruction. Cesk. gyn. 24[38]
no.9:695-698 Nov 1959.

1. UPMD Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta.
(FALLOPIAN TUBES, dis.) (STERILITY, FEMALE, ther.)
(CORTISONE, ther.)

DYKOVA, H.; PRESL, J., kand. lek. ved.: POSPISIL, J.; KLETECKA, P., Technicka
spoluprace: Hejna, A., Fatinova, B.

Tissue reactions to certain types of suture material in rats. Cesk.
gyn. 24[38] no.9:716-722 Nov. 1959.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel prof. dr.
J. Trapl.
(UTERUS, surg.) (SUTURES)

DYKOVA, H.; TICHY, M.; KNEDLICKOVA, E.; technicka spoluprace: ZNAMEACKOVA, M.;
JIROUSKOVÁ, L.; KUBALOVÁ, J.; ZAMAZALOVÁ, T.

Quantitative changes in the bacterial flora during the course of
antibiotic therapy of cervicitis in sterile women. Cas.lek.cesk.
99 no.35:1092-1098 26 Ag'60.

1. Ustav pro paci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, prednosta doc.
dr. M.Vojta.

(ANTIBIOTICS ther)
(CERTICITIS ther)
(STERILITY FEMALE etiol)

DYKOVA, H.; TICHY, M.; KMEDLHANSOVÁ, E. Technická spolupráce: ZNAMEŇACKOVÁ, M.; JIROUŠKOVÁ, L.; KUBALOVÁ, J.; ZAMAZALOVÁ, T.

Sensitivity changes in the bacterial flora during the course of antibiotic therapy of chronic cervicitis. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.35: 1098-1103 26 Ag'60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel prof.
MUDr. Jiri Trapl.

(CERVICITIS ther)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

KNEDILHANS CVA, Emilie; DYKOVÁ, Helena; TICHÝ, Mílos

Experimental contribution to the variability of resistant
staphylococci (*Micrococcus pyogenes*). Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.35:
1104-1107 26 Ag'60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc.
MUDr.Miroslav Vojta,

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

(CERVICITIS microbiol)

DYKOVA, H.; HAVRANEK, F., C.S.; VOSATKA, F.

Conservative therapy of discharges from the cervix uteri. Cesk.
gyn. 26[40] no.4:266-270 '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, red. doc. dr. M. Vojta
Gyn.por.odd. KUNZ-Karlovy Vary, prednosta dr. V. Jurcikova.

(LEUKORRHEA ther) (CERVICITIS ther)

HAVRANEK, E., C.S.,; DYKOVA, H.; TICHY, M.; TOMASOVA, E.; Tech. spoluprace
L. Kolesovova, J. Kubalova, J. Rott.

Penetration of antibiotics into the cervical mucus. Cesk. gym.
26[40] no.4:293-295 '61.

l. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podolí, red.doc. dr. M. Vojta,
zaslouzilý lekar CSSR.

(CERVIX UTERI pharmaco) (ANTIBIOTICS pharmaco)

MALEK, J. doc.; TRNKA, V., dr. Sc, doc.; CEPELAK, J., C.Sc.; DYKOVA, H.
HONTELA, S.; PRESL, J.; STERBA, R., C.Sc.

Therapy and prevention of diencephalo-pituitary disorders in gynecology.
Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.8:623-628 Jl '61.

1. I por.-gyn. klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU, prednosta
prof. dr.K.Klaus Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel
doc. dr. M.Vojta.

(PITUITARY GLAND ANTERIOR dis)
(DIENCEPHALON dis) (GYNECOLOGY ther)

DYKOVA, VACEK, Z.; HAVRANEK, F.

Pseudodecidual stroma transformation of the endometrium in
sterile women. Cesk. gynek. 28 no. 7:439-442 S '63.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, reditel doc. dr.
M. Vojta Embryologicky ustav fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze,
prednosta doc. dr. Z. Vacek.

(STERILITY, FEMALE) (ENDOMETRIUM)
(DECIDUA) (MENSTRUATION) (PATHOLOGY)

TICHY,M.; DYKOVA, H.; HAVRANEK,F.

Effect of ovarian steroids on functional cytology during the menstrual cycle. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:14-18 F'64.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku adite v Praze; reditel: doc.dr. M.Vojta.

*

HAVRANEK, F.; DYKOVA, H.; TICHY, M.

Fertility after conservative and radical operations in tubal pregnancy. Česk. gynek. 29 no. 58347-351 Je'64

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze; reditel: doc. dr.
M. Vojta.

AUTHOR : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
COUNTRY :

GEN. INFO. : RZBiol., no. 1959, no. 10291

AUTHOR : Dyk Vaclav, Dykova Sylva

TYPE : ...

TITLE : Myxoma dujardini from the Chote and Jde in
Moravia

GEN. INFO. : Prirodoved. spis. Ostravského kraje, 1957, 18,
No 3, 431-453

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

7.

JOCHWEDS, B.; RAFALOWICZ, A.; KALMANOWICZ, A; DYKOWSKA, M.

Case of malignant hypertension with insignificant vascular changes. Polski tygod.lek. D no.28:938-940 11 July '55.

1. Z Oddz.Wew.:Kierownik doc. dr B. Hochweds.Warszawa, Litewska 5,
(HYPERTENSION, pathology,
vasc.)

(KONSKA, M)

DYBROWSKA, Maria

Observations on so-called nephritis haematurica. Polski
tygod. lek. 11 no.7:314-316 13 Feb 56.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewn. w Warszawie; kier. doc. dr. B. Jochweds
Warszawa, Al. Niepodleglosci 129 m 12.

(NEPHRITIS, complications,

hematuria. (Pol))

(HEMATURIA, Eiology and pathogenesis,

nephritis. (Pol))

SZADKOWSKI, Andrzej; DYKTYNSKI, Paweł

Complications of cholelithiasis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.31:
1162-1164 2 Ag '65.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Szpitala im. L. Pasteura w Łodzi
(Ordynator: dr. med. Józef Bałkiewicz).

DYKYL, F.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Questions

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimika No. 7, 1957, 218C4

Author : Dykyl, F.

Inst : None

Title : Physical chemistry and chemical calculations for lower
personnel in chemical industry.

Orig Pub: Slov. Vyd. techn. Mt. 1956, 339 (2) p.: 20.60 Kcs.
(published in Slovak)

Abstract: No abstract

A

Card 1/1

(P)
The theory of the control of the evaporation of sugar

from measurements of the electrical conductivity. Jar. Hück and Jar. Dykýj. *Chem. Listy* 29, 324 (1935). The Honig method for controlling the evapn. of sugar liquors assumes that the elec. cond. of sugar soln. depends upon the concn. of the sucrose and remains independent of the concn. of the electrolytes, the temp., and the viscosity of the soln. For pure sucrose solns. at a const. temp. and at a const. ash content, the equiv. cond. λ_e changes with the sucrose content x according to $1/\lambda_e = ax + b$, where η is the viscosity of the soln. and a and b are consts. For a definite quantity of sucrose and ash, the cond. becomes the following function of the temp. (7): $1/\lambda_e = m(T - 20) + n$. In the equations, m , n , a and b are consts. For a const. temp. and sucrose content the cond. is a linear function of the ash content. The authors studied the validity of these equations for sugar solns. contg. molasses for the temp. range 20-40°, viscosity range 0.1-0.6 poises, and as much as 0.23% sulfate ash. Increases in the sugar concn. tended to decrease the factor $1/\lambda_e$ increases in the temp. of the soln. tended to increase the same factor. Since, during an evapn., both changes occur simultaneously they compensate each other and the oversatn. becomes a function

of the elec. cond. of the soln. Measurements of the increase in electrolytes in soln. during evapn. show that the increase is small in comparison with the effects of oversatn. and may be ignored. Computations of the changes in cond. (due to the pptn. of nonconducting crystals of sugar) by the Slawinski, Maxwell and Peller equations show that the change in cond. due to this factor is negligible. The range of physical and chem. consts. for which the Honig procedure is applicable is indicated in diagrams and tables.

Frank Mareš

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ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION NUMBER

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL

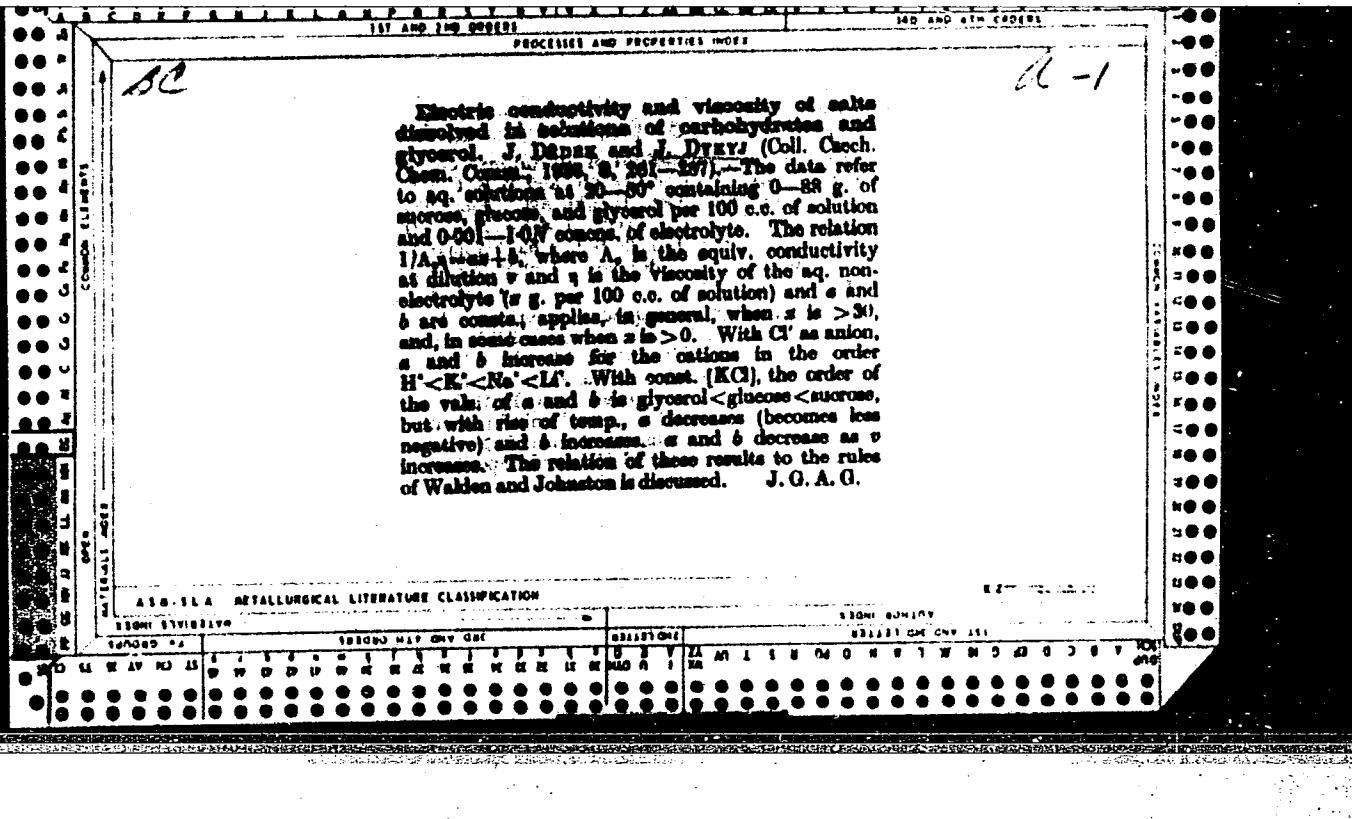
The principle of control during the concentration of liquors according to Honig, Jaroslav Dyky, Litter Gabron, 53, MB 8(1916).—In concn. plants, Honig finds that the elec. cond. of liquors depends primarily on the oversatn. and is independent of the temp. and crystd. sugar. Scherpenberg finds that under the above conditions the viscosity of the liquor depends only upon the oversatn. D. shows that the cond. H is not a direct function of the viscosity η , for the product $H\eta$ was not a const. under different conditions; it increased with rises in temp. and decreased with rises in sugar concn. Under conditions of identical oversatn., these factors compensate each other, the product $H\eta$ becomes const., and under such conditions H and η individually become const. For computing the change in the elec. cond. of sirups freed from crystals by centrifugal force and at the temp. at which the soln. is being concn., D. derived the formula $H(S - 1) = K\rho S$, where S is the polarization of the satd. sirup at the temp. of the concn. process, S is the sp. gr. of the sirup, ρ is the % of ash in the sirup at the time when the crystals began to appear, K is a conversion const. and x is the new ash content. D. studied the H of liquors which were concn. (without any addn. of dil. liquors and also under a const. inflow of liquor to maintain a const. vol.) and concludes that the chem. changes are compensatory under both conditions so that the Honig method remains dependable for both types of concn.

Frank Maresh

78

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDITION	TYPE	CLASS	SECTION	ITEM															
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



CA

The influence of nutrition upon the chemical composition of sugar beets. Dagmar Šejertová and Jaroslav Dyký. *Listy Českého. 58*, 225-40 (1940).—In order to control the nutrition S. planted beets in pots contg. quartz sand and irrigated the sand with a soln. contg. KCl 0.173, KNO_3 0.048, K_2SO_4 0.048, K_3PO_4 0.457, NaHCO_3 0.282, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 0.652 and MgSO_4 0.538 g. per l.; the pots were placed in fields and exposed to the natural elements. With the $\text{Na} + \text{K}$ remaining const. and the $\text{N} (\text{Na} + \text{K})$ ratio varying (0.25, 0.50, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0) the max. N value was not attained, but with an increase in the N in the sand there was a corresponding increase in the weight of the entire beet, height of leaves, no. of leaves per plant, wt. of beet root, sugar, alkalies, ash, N compds. in the juice and amino acids. The rise in the dry substance was not directly proportional to the corresponding rise in the wt. of the beet root. The ash content of the root rose and fell with the amt. of dry substance. The relatively large increase in nonsugars with high N nutrition was due to an increase in N-contg. substances and to a lesser degree to the increase in ash. With a high N nutrition the sugar beet used some of the manufd. sugar not for a reserve stored in the root but for a synthesis of complex N contg. substances constituting the structure of the root. The rise in invert sugar was smaller than corresponding rises in sugar with an increase in the N. It was not possible to relate the total N, amino acid N, invert sugar and ash to the polarization directly. Since the N:P ratio was kept const. at 3:2 an increase in the N was accompanied by an increase in P and it was not possible to sep. the influence of N from that of the P. With the N

and P remaining const. at a medium value and with the K:Na ratio fixed at 2 the $\text{K} + \text{Na}$ was varied from ((a) 0.25, (b) 0.50, (c) 1.0, (d) 2, (e) 4 and (f) 8 times the N value). The max. yield occurred with concn. d; solns. a, b and c were deficient in alkalies, while an excess of alkalies in solns. e and f decreased the yield owing to an unfavorable N to alkali ratio. The max. yield was reached with alkalies much sooner than with N. The dry substance total N, sol. N, insol. N and the sugar showed 2 max., the 1st max. occurring after the max. yield. The total ash in the root and in the dry substance increased slowly. Apparently the quantity of each nutritive element was less important than the ratio of the various constituents to each other. The plant absorbed the least N from nutritive solns. in which the K and N relation was normal; it absorbed more N when this ratio was increased or decreased. For increasing quantities of K, Na, N and P with the ratio between the elements remaining const. the results are presented in 10 graphs and 8 tables. Frank Marsh

CA

11 D

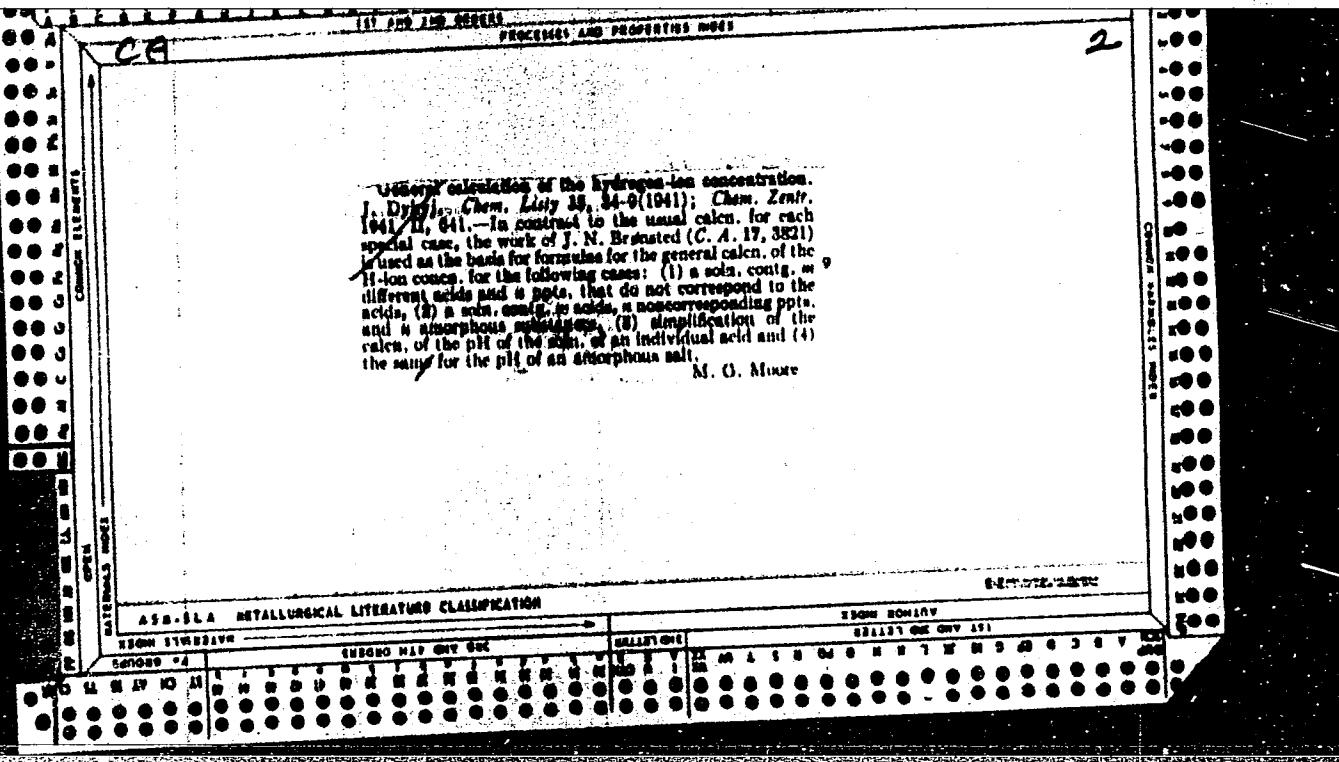
The influence of nutrition on the chemical composition of sugar beets. Dagmar Dyky-Saifertová and Jaroslav Dyký. *Životníhoho vědy*, 38, 231-40 (1940); cf. Č.A. 34, 7339; 39, 42349.—Sand cultures of beets grown in triple rows of biogenic ions demonstrated the fact that not only the total concn. of specific ions but also its relation to other ions dets. the chem. compn. of beets. An increase in the N accompanied by a corresponding increase in P so that the N:P ratio remained const. also increased the dry substance and sugar content of the root and the nonsugars, ash, N, and alkyl. to a max.; further excess of N and P diminished these values. With a rise in the N metabolism the beet roots used more of the bivalent ions Mg and Ca and showed smaller quantities of Na and K in the ash. For const. quantities of N and P an av. addn. of K produced a min. of dry substance and any increase or decrease in the K also increased the content of dry matter. The least amt. of ash in the root occurred with small units. of K and became large when the presence of K seemed excessive. The greatest concn. of sugar occurred when the soil was oversatd. with K or when it was deficient in K. The least amt. of sugar appeared with a basic K:N ratio when the N mobilized the basic elements into proteins instead of leaving them for carbohydrates. F. M.

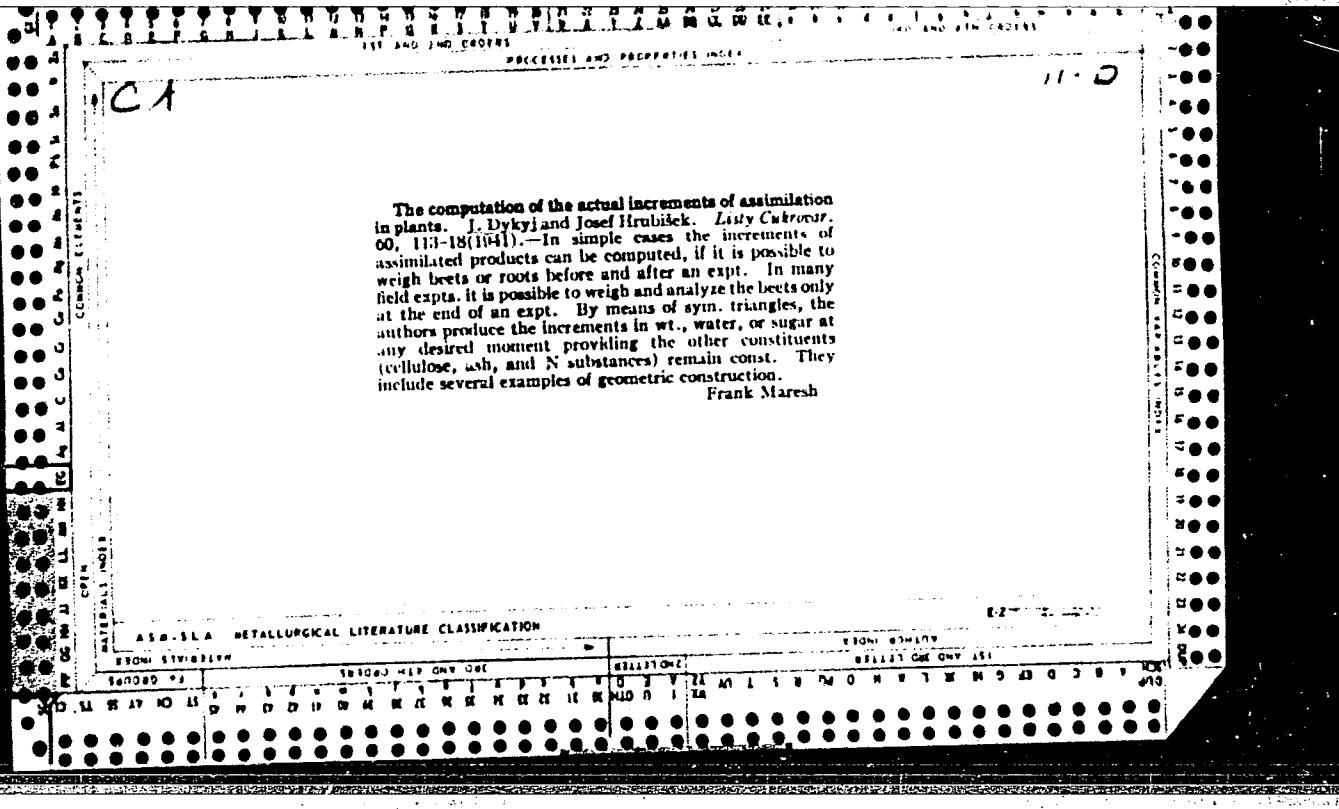
29

Does smoke injure refined products? Jaroslav Dýkýj.
Listy Českých. 59, 45-6(1940); cf. *C.A.* 37, 22071.—D.
finds that the exposed sugar loses the odor of smoke in a
few days so that it is not possible to detect the presence of
phenols with the most sensitive reagents. P. Maresh

ASB-LSA RETALIOPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDITION 2-42-47
ECON. BOHEMIA
BULLETIN OF CHY. LS





CA

The influence of some hormone derivatives on sugar beets. Dagnar Dykyj-Sjeretova and Jaroslav Dykyj. *Listy Zeměd.* 60, 221-8 (1942). Beet seeds were not soaked, soaked in water, or soaked in 1 L. of water containing 20, 100, or 200 mg. of α -naphthalacetic acid (I), 75, 100, or 150 mg. heteroxine (II), 100 mg. I and 50 mg. II, 50 g. thiamin (III), 25 mg. I and 25 g. III, 25 mg. II and 2.5 g. III, or Fumadin for 24 hrs. before planting. Because the planting of wet seeds is an inconvenient procedure, other beet seeds were mixed for 48 hrs. before planting with talc on which the preceding compounds had been absorbed. The seeds treated in this manner did not become adherent and could be planted with minimum difficulty. Statistical analysis of the results of field experiments show any increase in the yield of beet roots, or greens, which can be attributed to the hormones. The largest increase in the yield occurred when the seeds were soaked in water; this stimulating effect of water has not been explained. When seeds were soaked in I or approximately 100 mg. of heteroxine, a slight increase in the yield of roots and greens occurred, but in view of the fact that a large number of the beets had died, the favorable rise can be attributed to a smaller no. of beets in the field and can have any significance only if beets do not die. In those fields where hormones had increased the yield of roots and greens slightly, they had lowered the digestible ash, protein, and increased the content of dry matter, nonprotein, and N content substances. The combinations of hormones used in these expts. do not give the sugar technologists any hope for increasing the yield of sugar from sugar beets. Frank Maresch

15

ABR-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

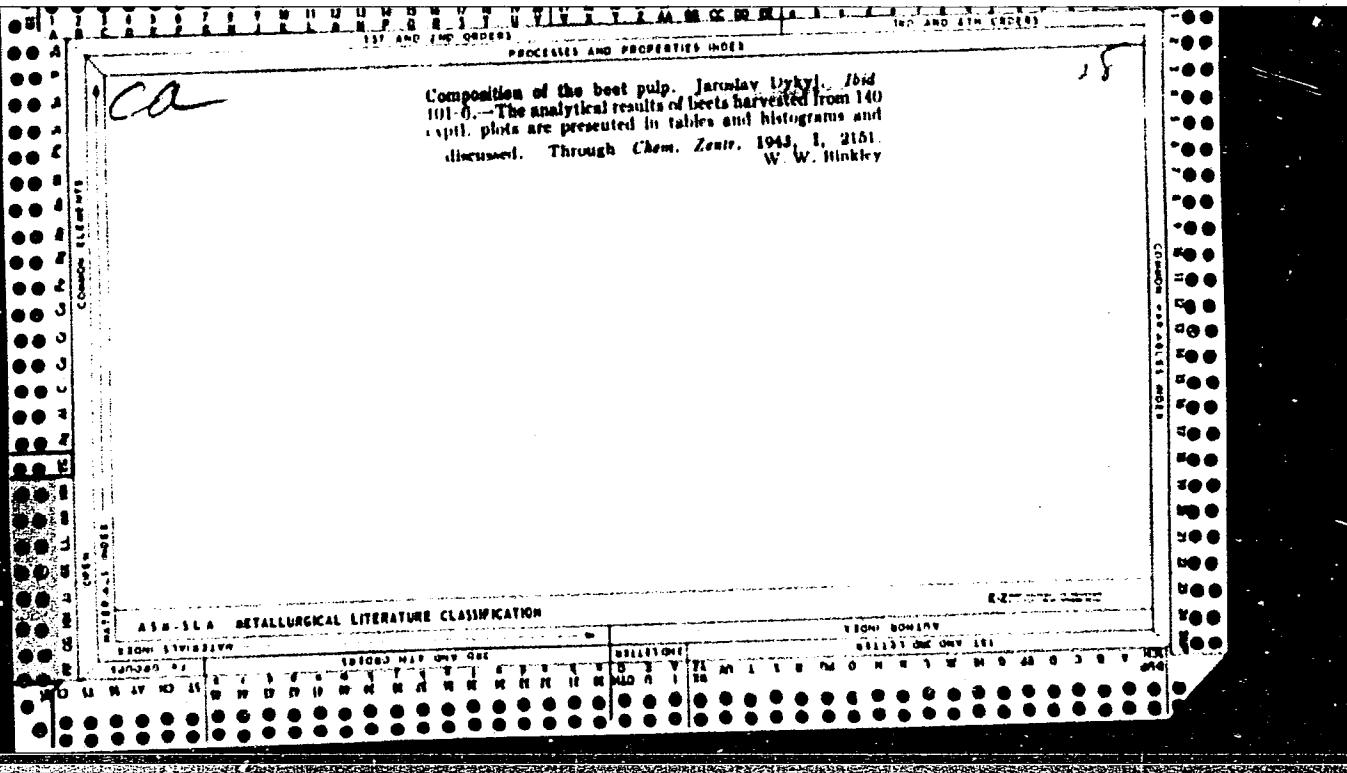
CA

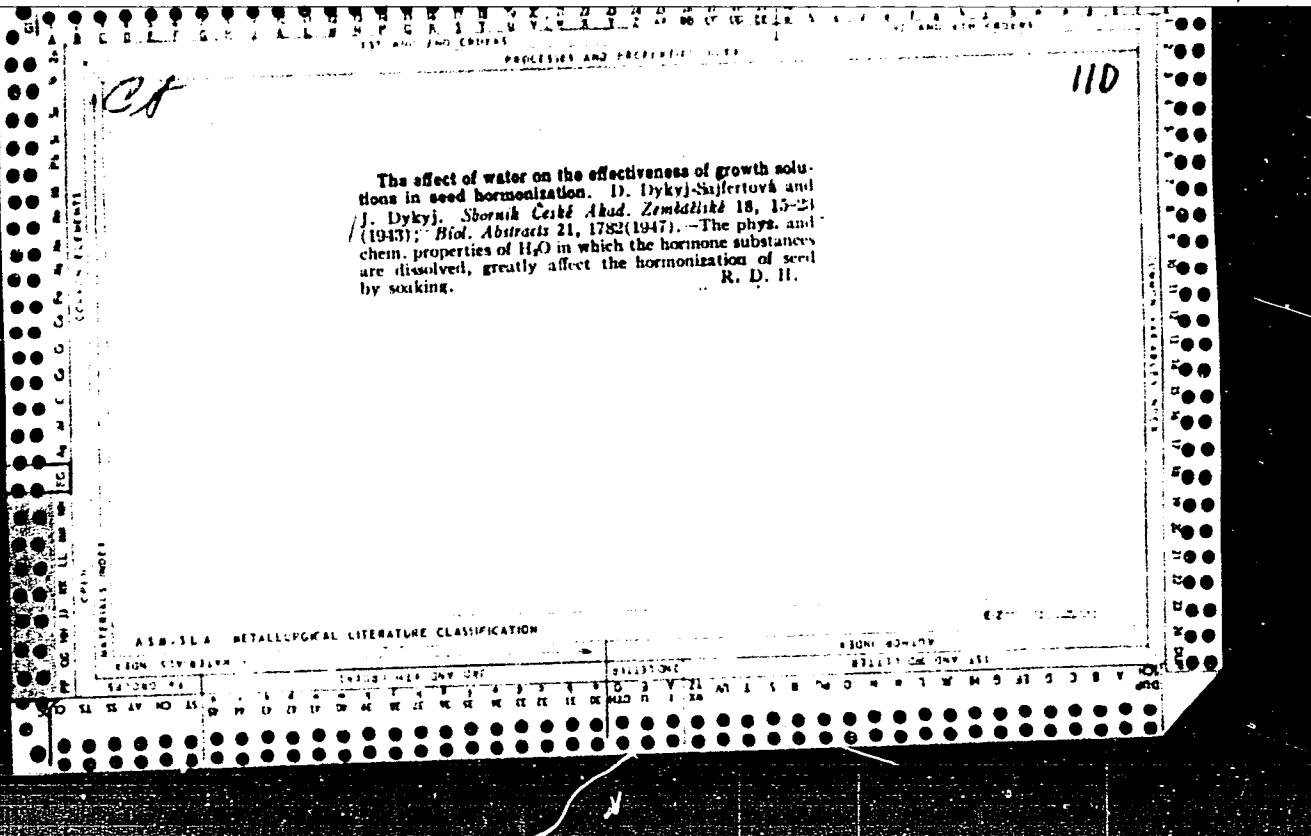
15

Germination of seeds and synthetic growth substances
I. Influence of swelling temperature and growth substance concentration on the germination of wheat - II.

Dykyj-Sajfertová and J. Dykyj (Briinner Station Forschungsinstitutes Zuckerindustrie Bohmen und Mähren, Czechoslovakia). *Angew. Botan.*, **25**, 274-301 (1943). - Wheat grains were allowed to swell 24 hrs. at 0, 10, 17, 20, and 25°, and in the presence of a-naphthaleneacetic acid (I) and heteroxanthin (II) at concns. of $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{-3} M$, and then were allowed to germinate at 10 and 20°. For the statistical analysis of the results, the germination energy was expressed in terms of the arithmetic mean of the time interval within which individual grains germinated. The reduction of germination energy (percentage of germination time) varied directly with the concn. and temp. of the solns. At a given temp., the avg. germination time (M) and the germination velocity inhibition (Z) increased proportionally with concn.; in the case of I, the curves were less regular in the case of II. With I, Z increased with temp. at all concns., with II at lower concns. Z decreased with increasing temp. The heat coeff. of Z increased with concn. for both substances. Higher temp. of germination markedly shortened the avg. germination time, but had no special effect on Z . Marked inhibition of germination power was manifested in morphological alterations of the seedling. Marion Horáček-Peskin.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





CA

Electrochemistry of starch grain. I. Adsorption of dyes.
Dykuš... Chem. Listy 38, 219-26(1944); cf. C.A. 38,
1944. Potato starch (I) adsorbs cations. In the presence
of a basic dye (fuchsin) in aq. suspensions of I, the dye is
adsorbed so that the soln. becomes more acidic. In the
presence of a salt the adsorption of the dye is weaker. The
cations decrease the sorption ability of I in the order: H <
Na < K < NH₄ < Rb < Cs < Ca < Sr < Ba. In the pres-
ence of Al salts, I becomes basic and adsorbs anions and
acidic dyes. The sorption was followed chromatographically.
I was found convenient for chromatographic sepn. of dyes
and their analysis. II. Electrical conductivity of aqueous
starch suspensions. Ibid. 227-31.—Elec. cond. of potato
(I) and wheat (II) starch suspensions was measured. I
has higher cond. than does distd. H₂O, II the same. The
explanation is that phosphoric acid is bound more loosely
to I than to II. Only 0.127% of H ions adsorbed partake in
conducting the current. Toward KI soln. I liberates I⁺
from KI soln. more rapidly than does II. A blue color is
formed if KIO₃ is present. Milos Hudlický

CA

A new method of quantitative chromatography of inorganic cations. J. Hudlicky and J. Černý. *Chem. Listy* 39, 84-91 (1945).—A Gilford dye (methylene blue) which has been adsorbed on starch is desorbed and replaced by inorg. cations. A chromatographic tube is filled with an aq. starch suspension. After sedimentation, a small amt. of methylene blue is added to the supernatant water, which, after draining, forms a thin ring on the upper end of the starch column. When an inorg. cation soln. is passed through the column, it shifts the blue ring by a distance proportional to the amt. of the cation present. The method is suitable only for Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba ions. Univalent cations do not adsorb quantitatively. Anions (Cl, SO₄, NO₃ ions) do not affect the process. A shift of the ring by 1 mm. is caused by approx. 8×10^{-4} M-equiv. The detn. is not dependent on the concn. of the cations. Since all the cations shift the ring by the same distance, the method is suitable only for detn. of individual cations. E.g., 200 ml. 0.0001 N soln. of bivalent cations passed through the column during 24 hrs. shifted the ring by 25 mm. M. Hudlicky

A

Electric conductivity of potato starch suspended in solutions of strong acids. J. Dykyj. *Chem. Listy* 40, 3-6 (1946).—The elec. cond. of potato starch suspended in dil. solns. of strong acids is greater than the cond. in water. This is explained by the adsorption of the acid anions on the surface of potato grains which have already adsorbed H ions. Since the ions adsorbed on the surface of starch grains may move to a limited extent, they contribute to the cond. of the soln. The cond. of potato starch in acidic solns. compared to that in water is as follows: 4.00×10^{-4} in 0.000434 N HCl, 2.77×10^{-4} in 0.00048 N H₂SO₄, 6.51×10^{-4} in 0.00231 N HCl, 4.04×10^{-4} in 0.00239 N H₂SO₄ and approx. 1.3×10^{-4} reciprocal ohms/cm. in water. Measurements were carried out with 4 g. of starch in 25 ml. of electrolyte. The concns. of HCl in the electrolyte and the amts. of adsorbed acid follow the Freundlich adsorption isotherm. M. Hudlický

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DyK93, San Jose

V Application of cyclohexane for detection of organic
compounds in water

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

Dykyj J.

B-8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Thermodynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 1853⁴

Author : J. Dykyj, V. Kuska, M. Seprakova.

Title : Physical Properties of Ethylene Glycol and Its Derivatives.
I. Solidification Points of Ethylene Glycol Solutions.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1956, 10, No 4, 193-203

Abstract : The solidification points (*t*) of the following binary systems were determined: ethylene glycol (I) - water (0-60%, 80, 100% of I), diethylene glycol (II) - water (0-65%, 88, 100% of II), triethylene glycol (III) - water (0-50%, 75, 100% of III), I - II (0-40%, 60 and 100% of I), II - III (0-30%, and 70 and 100% of II). New tables of *t* of binary mixtures were made. *t* of ternary mixtures water - I - II and water - I - III were determined within technologically important boundaries. Substituting I with an amount of II or III of the same weight raises *t*.

Card 1/2

- 212 -

- CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Thermodynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18534

The melting points of II and III were computed on the
basis of the drop of t of solutions which behaved as
ideal.

Card 2/2

- 213 -

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

✓ Effect of plant stimulators in various ionization form on
the germination of wheat. [unclear] 25% of the wheat
and 10% of the barley seeds were exposed to different
radiations.

2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

DYKYJ. J.

Drying of gases by means of polar gases.

P. 349. (Chemicky Prumysl. Vol. 7, no, 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

DYKYJ JAROSLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Applications - Processes and Equipment in
Chemical Technology.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 36484

Author : Dykyj Jaroslav, Klucovsky Pavcl

Inst :

Title : Design of Apparatus for Drying of Gases, Containing
Hydrogen Chloride.

Orig Pub : Chem Prumysl 1957, 7, No 8, 397-407

Abstract : A method for the design of dryers based on the fact that
when a gas containing HCl and water vapors is brought in
contact with hydrochloric acid of known concentration,
not only is the water absorbed by hydrochloric acid but,
also the concentration of HCl in the gas is equalized as
a result of the contact.

Card 1/1

3

DYKYJ, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics,
Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical
Analysis, Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20604

Author : J. Dykyj, M. Seprakova, J. Paulech.

Inst :

Title : Physical Properties of Ethylene Glycol and Its Derivatives
II. Vapor Pressure of Alkoxyethanols and Other Derivatives
Ethylene Glycol.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 8, 461-466

Abstract : The vapor pressure of $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}_2-$
 CH_2OH , $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, CH_3OCH_2-
 $\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ was measured. The ex-
perimental data follow the equation $\log P (\text{mm}) = A - B/t +$

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics,
Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical
Analysis, Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20604

+230 with the accuracy of $\pm 0.5\%$.
The values of the constants A and B are given in a table.
See RZhKhim, 1957, 18534 for part I.

Card 2/2

DYKYJ, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Laboratory Equipment, Apparatus, Their
Theory, Construction and Application.

F.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46561

Author : J. Paulech, J. Dykyj.

Inst :

Title : Laboratory Distillation Columns. I. Evaluation of
Some Packing Types.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 10, 602-614

Abstract : The performance, the working vapor velocity, the specific and working volume and resistance of laboratory columns with glass or ceramic packing (Raschig rings, Perl bodies, Fenske helices and packing of ordinary or rough net-shaped glass tube) are compared. In the case of a column 30 mm in dia. with packing of rough net-shaped glass tube (ring diameter 3 mm, length 7 mm), the height equivalent to a theoretic plate is 16 to 24 mm depending on the vapor velocity. The packing

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Laboratory Equipment, Apparatus, Their
Theory, Construction and Application.

F.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46561

performance increases with the decrease of the packing diameter and the increase of the column diameter. The performance of columns filled with packing of rough net-shaped glass tube does not practically depend on the column length and, within certain limits, also on the length of the cut rings, but the column should be set strictly vertically. The packing is easily accessible and cheap, therefore it is recommended for distillation under laboratory conditions.

Card 2/2

DYKYJ J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics.
Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase
Transitions. Physico Chemical Analysis.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 70728.

Author : Dykyj, J.; Paulech, J.; Kfucovsky, P.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Physical Properties of Ethylene Glycol and Its
Derivatives. III. Equilibrium - Liquid-Vapor
- of Binary Mixtures.

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 9, 543-557.

Abstract: By a previously described method (RZKhim, 1955,
No. 15, 31216) at atmospheric pressures of 30,
80 and 740 mm, the equilibrium - liquid-vapor -
was investigated in 11 binary mixtures contain-
ing as one of its components ethers or esters
of ethylene glycol: (1) methanolmonomethyl

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B
Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase
Transitions. Physico-Chemical Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 70728.

Abstract: ether of ethylene glycol (I), (2) isopropanol-monoisopropyl ether of I, (3) n-butanol-mono-n-butyl ether of I, (4) isobutanol-monoisobutyl ether of I; (5) methanol-monomethyl ether of diethylene glycol (II), (6) ethanol-monoethyl ether of II, (7) monomethyl ether of I-nomo-methyl ether of II, (8) monoethyl ether of I-nomoethyl ether of II, (9) mono-n-butyl ether of I - mono-n-butyl ether of II, (10) acetic acid - methyl ether of ethylene glycol acetate, (11) monomethyl ether of I - methyl ether of monoethylene glycol acetate. The equilibria data for all these systems, with the exception of system 10, are satisfactorily correlated with

Card 2/3

19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B
Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase
Transitions. Physico-Chemical Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 70728.

Abstract: the aid of the Norrish-Twigg equation (Norrish R. S., Twigg C. H., Industr. and Engng Chem., 1954, 46, 201) and Hall's equation (RZKhim., 1958, No. 6, 17002) with two and three constants. The correlation of the equilibria data for system 10 should be conducted with the aid of Hall's reaction with four constants. The authors consider Hall's reaction to be simpler and more convenient. For communication II, see RZKhim., 1958, No. 7, 20604. -- S. Byk.

Card 3/3

COUNTRY : B
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.435
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : for n-butyraldehyde \pm 0.69 mm of mercury, and
cont'd for iso-butyraldehyde \pm 0.27 mm of mercury.---
S. Byk

CARD: 2/2

B-29

DYK/J/5

Distr: 4E2a(j)/4E3d 1 1

/ Equilibrium of the liquid-vapor system of isopropyl chloride and allyl chloride. J. Dykyj, J. Padiash, and M.

Sepříkova (Výskumný ústav petrochemie Nováky

Czech.) Chem. listy 14, 327-331 (1960) (Czech summary).—The vapor pressure of iso- $PtCl_3$ was measured in the

range -15.0 to 39.00° and of allyl chloride I from 3.7°

to 47.32°. The vapor pressure can be calculated by the least

squares method with equation for iso- $PtCl_3$ in the range

3.6452 - 1947.54/(318.62 + T) with an error of ±0.2% and an error of ±0.1°.

The vapor pressure of allyl chloride I was measured in the range

3.6053 - 1950.69/(203.80 + T) with an error of ±0.2% and an error of ±0.1°.

The isobaric equil. of the liquid-vapor system of iso-

$PtCl_3$ and I was measured and the equilibrium pressure was

expressed by the equation $P = 1.00 \times 10^3 \times e^{(1.00 - 1.00 \times 10^{-3}T)}$ with an error of ±0.2% and an error of ±0.1°.

The relative miscibility was measured in the range

6 (84)

A (NO)

2

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

5
BW(BW)
JAT(NB)
2

✓ Substitution halogenation of hydrocarbons in gaseous phase. Jaroslav Dykyl, Pavol Klátovský, and Josef Haspra. Czech. 94,473, Mar. 15, 1960. A method was described the novel feature of which was the construction of a reactor that raised the yields of products contg. approx. the same content of halogen and decreased the yields of side-products contg. different nos. of halogens in the mol. than the main product. Thus, passing 95% propylene (0.55 cu. m.) through a tube of a diam. 2.85 mm. and 100% Cl (2.49 cu. m.) through another tube of a diam. 1.80 mm., both leading tangentially into a cyclone reactor of a diam. 40 mm. provided with a nut of a diam. 20 mm. so that the ratio of propylene to Cl was 2.63 and the reaction temp. 510°; the yield of allyl chloride was 60.7% mol.

L. J. Urbánek

DYKYJ, Jaroslav, dr., inz. (Novaky)

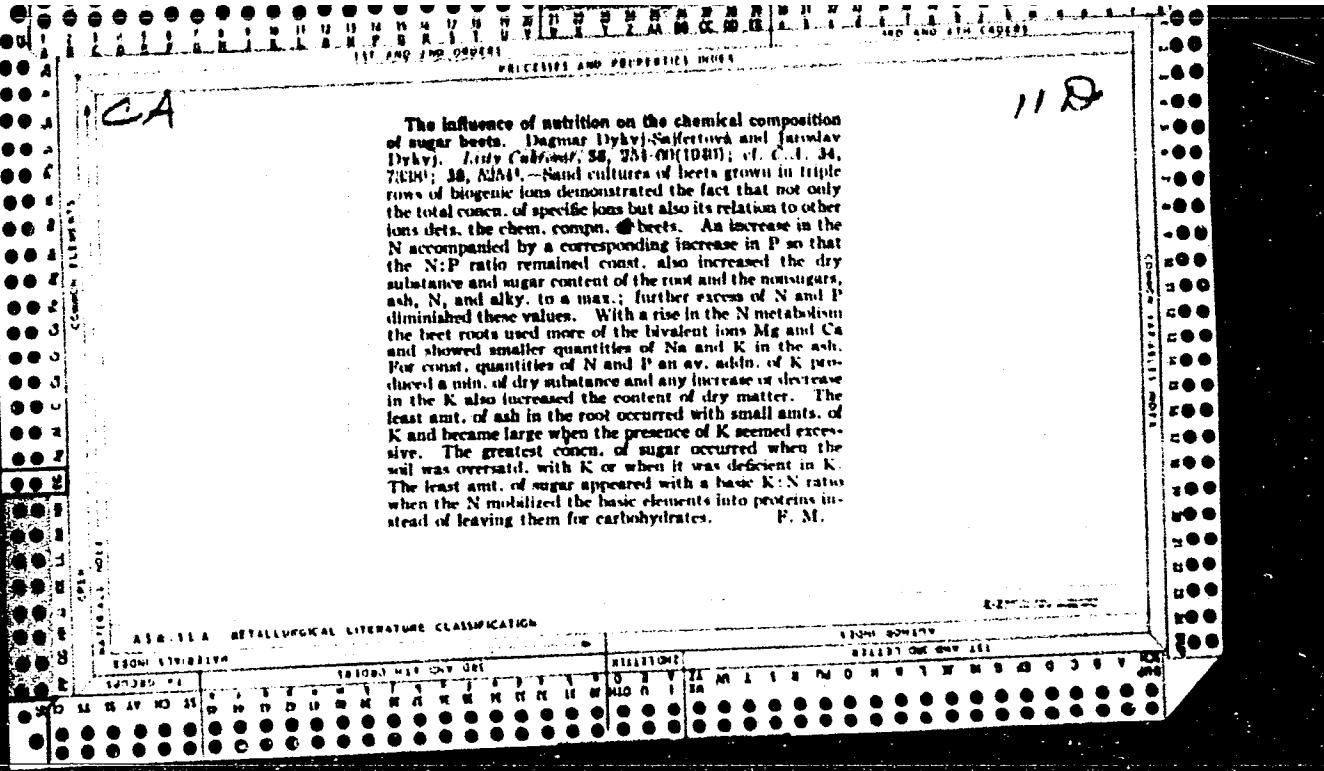
Equations for expression of phase equilibrium. Chem zvesti 16
no.1/2:1-9 Ja-F '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav pre petrochemiu, Novaky.

DYKYJ, Jaroslav, dr., inz. (Novaky); KLUCOVSKY, Pavol, inz., C.Sc. (Novaky)

Comparison of equations used for expression of phase equilibrium. Chem zvesti 16 no.1/2:10-19 Ja-F '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav pre petrochemiu, Novaky.



CA

The influence of some hormone derivatives on sugar beets. Dagmar Dykja-Sofirtova and Jaroslav Dykja. *Ustřední časopis Československé akademie věd*, **60**, 223-24 (1942). Beet seeds were not soaked, soaked in water, or soaked in 1 l. of water contg. 20, 100, or 200 mg. of α-naphthalacetic acid (I), 75, 100, or 150 mg. heteroauxin (II), 100 mg. I and 50 mg. II, 25 mg. thionine (III), 25 mg. I and 2.5 mg. III, 25 mg. II and 2.5 mg. III, or Furadim for 24 hrs. before planting. Because the planting of wet seeds is a cumbersome procedure, other beet seeds were mixed for 4 hrs. before planting with rds. on which the preceding compds. had been absorbed. The seeds treated in this manner did not become adherent and could be planted with no damage. Statistical analysis of the results of field expts. do not show any increase in the yield of beet roots, or greens, which can be attributed to the hormones. The largest increase in the yield occurred when the seeds were soaked in water; this stimulating effect of water has not been explained. When seeds were soaked in I an apparent increase in the yield of roots and greens occurred, but in view of the fact that a large no. of the beets had died, the favorable rise can be attributed to a smaller no. of beets in the field and can have any significance only if beets do not die. In those fields where hormones had increased the yield of roots and greens slightly, they had lowered the digestibility about 3%, and increased the content of dry matter, nonsugars, and N-contg. substances. The big numbers of hormones used in these expts. do not give the sugar technologists any hope for increasing the yield of sugar from sugar beets. Frank Marisch

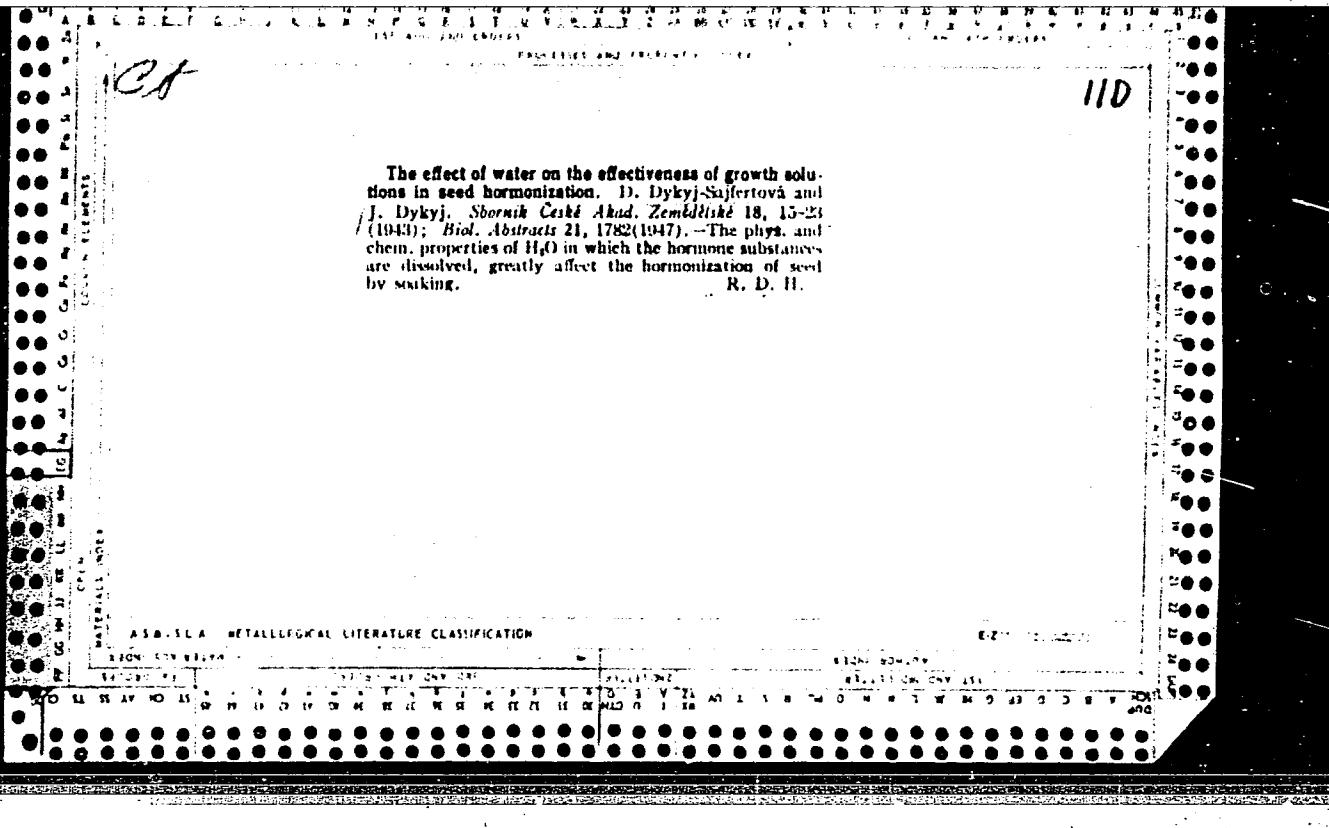
15

CA

15

Germination of seeds and synthetic growth substances
I. Influence of swelling temperature and growth substance concentration on the germination of wheat

Dykyj-Sajfertová and J. Dykyj (Břeclav Station Forschungsinstitut Zuckerindustrie Bohemia und Mähren, Czechoslovakia). *Angew. Botan.* **25**, 274-300 (1933).
Wheat grains were allowed to swell 24 hr. at 9, 13, 17,
20, and 25°, and the process of a-amylase formation and
 β -amylase formation (II) at a concn. of 1.22 g. M^{-1} M_2
and then were allowed to germinate at 10 and 20°. For the
statistical analysis of the results, the germination energy
was expressed in terms of the arithmetic mean of the
time interval within which individual seeds germinated.
The relation of germination energy (approximation of
germination time) varied directly with the concn. and
temp. of the solns. At a given temp., the avg. germination
time (M) and the germination velocity inhibition (Z)
proportionally with concn.; in the case of I, the curves were
less regular in the case of II. With I, Z increased with
temp. at all concns., with II at lower concns., Z decreased
with increasing temp. The heat coeff. of Z increased with
concn. for both substances. Higher temp. of germination
markedly shortened the avg. germination time, but had no
special effect on Z . Marked inhibition of germination
power was manifested in morphological alterations of the
seeds. Marie Horn-Peskin.



Artificially induced abnormalities of plants and their relation to viruses. Dagmar Dykyj-Safertova (Karlov University, Prague). *Praktika* 25, 167-172 (1955).—Many morphological and biochemical changes which appear in tobacco and tomato plants infected by virus diseases are very similar to those caused by the growth stimulants, 1-naphthaleneacetic acid and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (I). I used in pathological concns. seems to destroy the enzymic system which catalyzes the polymerization of structural proteins of both protoplasm and nucleus, causing morphological deviations of various organs. It supports the view that pathological syntheses of virus proteins in the plant can be brought about spontaneously by similar disturbances of the enzymic system when influenced by unfavorable external conditions.

K. Mack

DYKYJ-SAUFERTOVA, D.

Experimental anomalies in plants and their similarity to virus
diseases. p. 157, (CHMICKY LISTY, Vol. 48, No. 3, Mar. 1954,
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EWAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

Effect of plant stimulators in various ionization form on
the germination of wheat 2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SINGLIAR, M; DYKYJ, J; REPAS, M; LUKACOVIC, L

Research Institute for Petrochemistry, Novaky - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
pp 233-242

"Analysis and identification of propylene dimers by gas-liquid chromatography."

MD

The effect of some antibiotics on the metabolic processes.
E. F. Sopin and L. K. Dyl. Naukovi Zapiski Kiiv's'k.
Univ. 12, No. 7, 153-5 (1953). Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol.
Khim. 1955, No. 9284.—A study was made of the effect of
penicillin, streptomycin, gramicidin, and leutidin on indi-
vidual phases of the carbohydrate metabolism in the liver of
mice and of rabbits. Leutidin and streptomycin lower the
phosphorylase activity of the liver and muscles, and penicil-
lin and gramicidin have practically no effect on this enzyme.

B. S. Levine

(1)

DYLAG, Z.; CRLOS, Z.

Measuring stresses by the comparative method of half-trepanning. p. 337.

ROZPRAWY INZYNERSKIE. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol.7, no.3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C, Vol.9, no.1, Jan. 1959.
Uncl.

36445
S/137/62/000/003/121/191
A060/A101

12/V200

AUTHORS: Dylag, Z., Orłoś, Z.

TITLE: Effect of preliminary deformation upon the cyclic endurance of structural steel containing 0.18% C

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 26, abstract 3I156 ("Wytrzymałość zmęczeniowa tworzyw i elementów metalowych". Warszawa, 1961, 184, Polish)

TEXT: The effect of preliminary plastic tensile deformation upon the δ_w of steel with 0.18% C was investigated. The specimens had an annular notch. Under a preliminary deformation by 5% no increase in δ_w was observed. After deforming by 10% the δ_w was increased by 6%. Deformation by 15 and 20% caused an 8% increase in δ_w . Thus, the preliminary uniform plastic deformation caused an increase in the δ_w of the steel, albeit not to the extent indicated by other authors. The discrepancy between the data of various authors is explained by the utilization of different specimens and methods of loading and bears a quantitative rather than a qualitative character. The lowering of δ_w observed by some authors is explained by the effect of the surface layer.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] M. Shapiro

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLAG, Zdzislaw, mgr inz.; ORLOS, Zbigniew, dr inz.

Certain methods of statistical elaboration of fatigue test
results. Konstrukcje budow inszyn no,20/21:3-46 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLAG, Zdzislaw, mgr inz.; ORLOS, Zbigniew, dr inz.

Fatigue testing installations. Konstrukcje budow inzyn no.20/21:
47-88 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLAG, Zdzislaw, mgr., inz; ORLO3, Zbigniew, dr., inz.

Material fatigue hypotheses. Przegl mech 21 no.4:118-119 '62.

1. Wytwornia Artykulow Technicznych, Warszawa

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

ORLOS, Z.; DYLAG, Z. (Warszawa)

Photoelastic studies on the stresses produced by thermal loads.
Rozpr inż, PAN 11 no.2:335-349 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

DYLAG, Zdzislaw, mgr inz.; KARPINSKI, Mieczyslaw, mgr inz.

Example of solving the problem of thermal insulation of above-ground water tanks. Inz i bud 20 no.6:198-201 Je '63.

1. Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna, Warszawa.

DYLAG, Zdzislaw, mgr inz.

Application of prestressing in repairing a defective reservoir
of a water tower. Inz i bud 20 no.ll:423-425 N '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLDIN, V.S., inzh.

Use of chromite concrete for lining boilers. Energetik 11
no.1:12 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Boilers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

DYLDIN, V.S., inzh.

Use of natural gas for metal cutting. Energetik 10 no.12;14-15
D '62.
(Gas elding and cutting) (Gas, Natural) (MIRA 16:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLDIN, V.S., inzh.

Built-up welding of equipment surfaces using solid alloys.
Energetik 12 no.3;17-18 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

L 47365-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(i) IJP(c) JD
ACC NRT ARG02843 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/005/E036/E036

AUTHOR: Dyldin, V. S.

36
35
B

TITLE: Hard facing sealing surfaces of high pressure equipment using hard alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5E240

REF SOURCE: Sb. Peredov, metody remonta parovodyan. armatury, M.-L., 1965 (1966), 52-56

TOPIC TAGS: hard facing, hard alloy, high pressure fitting, Sormite, Stellite /Stellite VZK hard alloy

ABSTRACT: Hard facing with hard alloys Sormite No. 1 and Stellite VZK is recommended for increasing the hardness (500 to 600 H_B) and the erosion resistance of sealing surfaces of high-pressure fittings. Hard facing is carried out with acetylene-oxygen injection-type burners. Hard facing prevents the burn-

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UDC: 621.791.92:621.791.004.67

L 47365-66

ACC NR: AR6028433

ing out of alloying elements and crack formations. Two methods of hard facing fittings are described for average, low-pressure, and high-pressure fittings. [FM]
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2 afs

SIMONOV, P.M.; KROPANEV, A.I.; TIUNOV, V.Ye.; VASIL'YEV, P.T.;
TURTSEVA, I.M.; SAKALDINA, Ye.D.; JYLDIN, Yu.N.;
ERAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.
red.

[Advanced method for car inspection and repair in trains;
experience of the technical inspection point of the Sverd-
lovsk-Sortirovochnaya Station of the Sverdlovsk Railroad]
Perekovoi metod osmotra i remonta vagonov v poezdakh; opyt
raboty punkta tekhnicheskogo osmotra stantsii Sverdlovsk-
Sortirovochnyi Sverdlovskoi dorogi. Moskva, Transzheldor-
izdat, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SIMONOV, P.M.; KROPANEV, A.I.; TIUNOV, V.Ye.; VASIL'YEV, P.T.;
TURTSEVA, I.M.; SAKALDINA, Ye.D.; DYLDIN, Yu.N.;
BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.
red.

[Advanced method for the inspection and repair of cars
in trains] Peredovoi metod osmotra i remonta vagonov v
poezdakh. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 39 p.

(MIRA 16:10)

(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

GRIDYUSHKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DYLDIN, Yu.N., inzh.; ORLOV, M.V.,
inzh.; KHIL'CHENKO, V.P., inzh.

Mechanization of current maintenance operations and ways to
detect the technical flaws of freight cars. Trudy TSNII MPS
no.289:5-51 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

PALILOV, A.I. [Palilau, A.I.]; DYLENOK, L.A. [Dyliansk, L.A.]

Relation of irritability to the fact of developing maternal
offsprings in hybridization. Vestsi AN RSSR. Ser. biol. naу.
no.4:52-58 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEV, A., gvardii podpolkovnik; RYABCHENKO, A., gvardii mayor

In the struggle for carrying out obligations. Komm. Voorush. Sil 46
no.13; 51-54 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEV, A.P.

[Booklet for the person wearing prostheses] Pamiatka dlja nosiashchego
protezy. [Leningrad] Medgiz, 1952. 15 p.
(MLRA 6:?)
(Artificial limbs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

DYLEVA -KAZANSKAYA, A.

Should children be taught to read and write before starting school?
Robotnitsa 36 no. 6:26-27 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Domestic education)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEVICH, F.I., inzhener; MENDELEYEV, N.Ye.

Reducing residual stress in amplidynes. Vent.electroprom. 27 no.7:68-69
J1 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

(Electric controllers)
(Rotating amplifiers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEVSKAYA, I. V.

26289 Matrialy k poznaniyu listostevl'nykh mkhov. Gruzii. Vestnik gos. muzeya
gruzii im. dzhnashia, T SIV- A 1949, s 163-200---rezyume na gruz. ya

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

14-57-7-15023

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 136 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dylevskaya, I. V.

TITLE: Some Rare New Moss Species in the Caucasus (Nekotoryye novyye i redkiye vidy mkhov na Kavkaze)

PERIODICAL: Zametki po sistematike i geogr. rasteniy, AN GruzSSR,
1956, Nr 19, pp 4-7, 3

ABSTRACT: This paper lists 18 new moss species, rare in the
Caucasus, which belong to the genera Fissidens,
Barbula, Tortula, Suntrichia, Rhacomitrium, Webera,
Mnium, Orthotrichum, Drepanocladus, Calliergon,
Hypnum, and Rhytidiodelphus. She also presents notes
on their distribution and habitat. A bibliography
of five titles is included.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEVSKAYA, I.V.

Materials on mosses of the Lesser Caucasus. Zam. po sist. i geog.
rast. no.21:3-6 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Armenia--Mosses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

DYLEVSKAYA, I.V.; KIMERIDZE, K.R.

Materials on a study of the moss flora of the swamp vegetation of
Kazbegi District. Zam. po sist. i geog. rast. no.21:7-14 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Kazbegi District--Mosses)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEVSKAYA, I.V.

Leptobarbula Schimp., a new genus in the U.S.S.R. Bot. mat. Otd.
spor. rast. 16:199-202 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7

DYLEVSKAYA, I.V.

Some new species of bryophytes in the Caucasus. Zam. po s'ist.
i geog. rast. no.23:23-28 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730008-7"